

# **SUMMARY REPORT**

**on the**

## **PAT PROPERTY**

**CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

**NTS: 093A/025/ 093A/035**

**Latitude 52 degrees 18' N, Longitude 121 degrees 10' W**

**For**

### **ALDER RESOURCES LTD.**

1400-570 Granville Street  
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**AND**

### **CARIBOO ROSE RESOURCES LTD.**

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**by**

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**August 14, 2007**

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## Summary

The Pat Mineral Project is located approximately 15 kilometres to the east of the village of Horsefly in the Cariboo Mining Division. The Pat project lands, which encompass 1,330 hectares (approximately 64 cell claim units), were staked in 2004 to cover a prominent magnetic anomaly indicated in a 1968 government airborne survey. The Pat property is 100% owned by Cariboo Rose Resources and is subject to an option agreement, dated June 25, 2007 with Alder Resources Ltd. which gives Alder the right to earn a 60% interest in it by completing \$1.2 million dollars in exploration, paying \$150,000 in cash and issuing 200,000 shares over a four year term. The magnetic feature at Pat is roughly constrained by the 4500 gamma contour which is approximately 4 kilometres across and is roughly circular. A stronger centre to the feature, which measures approximately two kilometres by one kilometre, is centered immediately south of the east end of Patenaude Lake. The Patenaude Lake airborne magnetic anomaly is comparable in area and intensity to the magnetic feature which occurs at the Mount Polley mine site some 35 kilometres to the northwest. A strong induced polarization anomaly, detailed by Cominco Limited in 1990, occurs immediately to the east of the magnetic anomaly and although drilled without significant results in 1991, can be reinterpreted as a pyrite halo (pyrite mineralization without copper mineralization is commonly a distal feature to copper-gold mineralization at Mount Polley). In addition to the conceptual comparison to Mount Polley the Patenaude magnetic anomaly lies along a trend of known copper-gold mineralized alkalic intrusives including the Redgold Prospect (Novagold Resources Inc.), the Cowtrail Prospect (Dajin Resources Inc and Cariboo Rose resources Ltd.), the Beekeeper Prospect and the Lemon Lake Prospect). It is highly probable that the Pat magnetic anomaly is (at least in part) due to another alkalic stock (buried).

Four diamond drill holes totaling 439 metres were completed on the Pat Project in 2006 at a cost of \$101,162. The first two holes, 06-P-01 and 06-P-02, drilled in the centre of the magnetic anomaly bottomed at 98 and 129 metres respectively, and failed to penetrate a succession of overlying sand and gravel before being terminated before encountering bedrock. The third 2006 hole, Hole 06-P-03, located approximately one

kilometre to the north, encountered altered and weakly mineralized mafic volcanics and volcanic sediments from which the most anomalous 3-metre sample returned an analysis of 942 ppm copper supporting the concept that the buried magnetic feature may have porphyry copper (gold) potential. Access road construction completed in 2006 will assist future exploration.

The authors conclude that the Pat claims are situated on an airborne magnetic anomaly that is similar to anomalies in the Carboo caused by alkalic intrusive bodies that have potential to host copper-gold porphyry style mineralization. Exploration completed in 2006 has identified favourable rock types and provides evidence that a copper mineralizing event may be present. The centre of the magnetic anomaly remains untested and because the 2006 work has established that it is deeply buried under a sequence of Pleistocene sand, gravel and clay it could have gone undetected for a long time.

It is recommended that a program of drilling (equipped with sufficient drill casing to penetrate the deep overburden) be undertaken. Eight sites have been selected and a budget of \$258,000 proposed to accomplish this work.

## **Introduction and Terms of Reference**

This report has been prepared at the request of Alder Resources Limited for the purpose of providing a National Policy 43-101 compliant report that can be used as a technical document for Alder Resources Ltd, hereafter “the issuer”, for meeting issuer reporting requirements required by British Columbia regulatory agencies and Canadian Stock exchanges. The authors are familiar with the area surrounding the Pat property and the model for mineralization that is being explored and are both currently supervising other exploration projects in the Cariboo Region. On June 13, 2007 both authors conducted a property tour of the project. Other sources of information include assessment reports filed by various companies with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and various publications of the Geological Survey of Canada and the British Columbia Geological Branch.

## **The Reliance on Other Experts**

Other than has been discussed in the preceding section the authors have not relied on other individuals to provide opinions or information for this report. The authors are not aware of any environmental or aboriginal issues, besides those which prevail to British Columbia and Canada in generality, which are specific to the Pat claims. The authors believes that the claim tenure, in terms of how the regulations were adhered to for the “ground staked” claims and subsequent conversions into the Mineral Title On-line system, is in accordance with the relevant regulations. The authors are not aware of any other issues that might negatively impact the claims.

## **Property Description and Location**

The western boundary of the Pat Property is located approximately 15 kilometres east of the village of Horsefly and 65 kilometres northeast of Williams Lake, British Columbia. The total area of the Pat claims is 1,330 hectares (3,286 acres).

The mineral claims which make up the property are located on NTS maps 093A/025/ 093A/035 Latitude 52 degrees 18’ N, Longitude 121 degrees 10’ W in the Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia. They are owned outright by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd.

### ***Claims***

Claim Name	Record #	Area (Hectares)	Expiry Date
Pat 1	407992	500	Jan 24/09
- (converted Pat 2)	508372	830	Jan 24/09

The boundaries of the claims are established in GIS (geographic information base) coordinates recorded by Mineral Titles Online BC (a BC government department) and are indicated on Figure 3 taken directly from the Mineral Titles Online BC web site .

Assessment work requirements in British Columbia require that, in the first three years of a claims existence, exploration work in the amount of \$4.00 per hectare per year be completed. The amount of exploration work required to keep the claims in good stead increases to \$8.00 per hectare per year after the third anniversary. An equal amount of cash may be paid in substitution

## Pat Location Map

## Pat Topographic Map

to exploration expenditures (cash in lieu). A filing fee of \$0.40 per hectare per year is also required. The Pat claims currently have sufficient assessment work filed to cover them until January 2009. Exploration permits for work which results in significant surface disturbance are required in British Columbia. The normal turn around time from submitting an exploration work proposal to receiving a permit is about six weeks. The work permit covering the drilling completed on the Pat project in 2006 was issued in an expedient manner and future exploration programs are not expected to be difficult to permit.

The option agreement between Alder Resources Ltd. (Optionee) and Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. (Optionor) to earn a 60% interest in Pat Property can be summarised as follows:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Shares</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Work</i>
Signing		\$5000	
Regulatory Approval	25,000	\$5000	
First Anniversary	25,000	\$25,000	\$100,000 (committed)
Second Anniversary	50,000	\$30,000	-
Third Anniversary	50,000	\$40,000	-
Fourth Anniversary	50,000	\$45,000	-
Total	200,000	\$150,000	\$1,200,000 (Cumulative)

### **Accessibility, Climate and Local Resources**

The Pat property covers the north side of the Horsefly River valley and its immediate uplands. Elevations on the property vary between 950 metres (3100 feet) and 1250 metres (4100 feet).

Access to the area is provided by a paved road from 150 Mile House to Horsefly, and then the gravel Black Creek road.

The climate of this area is modified continental, with cold, snowy winters and long warm summers. Being located just east of the B.C. interior dry belt, the area receives about 40 cm of precipitation, with much of it falling in the winter as snow. The till-covered hillsides have poorly developed first-order stream drainages supporting a heavy growth of spruce, pine, fir, aspen and birch.

Most of the terrain covered by the claims is moderately undulating and will provide many options for surface facilities to develop an ore body if one is discovered. Water is readily available and Hydro available within ten kilometres of the site. Option partner Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd., through a separate joint venture agreement with

## Claim Map

Fjordland Exploration Inc., controls a larger land package immediately contiguous to the Pat claims. Excepting a small area extending from the southeast corner of the property (L12328 on Figure 8) all of the property is situated on government land and not subject to privately controlled surface rights.

The village of Horsefly has basic amenities: a motel and other accommodation with options to rent, two corner stores, gas pumps, a bar and a restaurant. Several hundred people live in the area with forestry, and agriculture providing the main employment opportunities. Some heavy equipment is available locally for hire but most equipment and supplies are sourced from the regional centre of Williams Lake.

## **History**

In 1859 significant placer gold was discovered in the Horsefly River gravels and in the late 1880's a significant underground placer gold mine was put into operation where the current village of Horsefly is situated, approximately 15 kilometres to the northwest of the Pat property.

In 1968 the area of the claims was included within a high elevation airborne magnetic survey and a prominent magnetic high was outlined within the current claim group (Geological Survey of Canada Geophysics Paper 5239, sheet 93 A/6, 1968).

Following this survey a number of groups including individuals and Utah Mines Ltd. (now BHP Billiton) staked the area and carried out preliminary soil and prospecting activities. The area was found to essentially be completely till covered and did not produce encouraging results.

In 1990 Cominco Ltd. staked the area of the Pat claims and completed reconnaissance style induced polarization "IP" and magnetometer surveys on the area of the claims. Cominco completed 31 line kilometers of "IP" and magnetometer surveys on the area covered by the present Pat claims. An "IP" anomaly measuring approximately two kilometres by one kilometer (based on a greater than 10 mv/v response) was outlined to the east of and north of Patenaude Lake distal to the airborne magnetic anomaly (and to a 1990 ground based magnetometer anomaly). In 1991 nine percussion drill holes totaling 822 metres was completed in the "IP" target. While the drilling is summarized as

disappointing the descriptive narrative and the specific observations sighted in the drill logs are more encouraging. Drill logs describe considerable footages of drill chips containing more than 2% sulphides including both disseminated and stringer morphologies as well as brown to pink feldspar, common biotite and abundant epidote indicating the presence of a hydrothermal sulphide alteration system.

In 2006 four diamond drill holes totaling 439 metres were completed by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. (then Wildrose Resources Ltd.) and partner MaxTech Ventures Inc. Two of the holes (the most important two drilled into the centre of the magnetic anomaly) failed to get through an unconsolidated sequence of sand, gravel and varved clay while the other two holes, drilled on the north side of Patenaude Lake, intersected a sequence of mafic volcanics, poly lithic volcanic tuff and volcanoclastic rocks interfingered with black shale of which one hole, 06-P-03, contained minor copper mineralization.

## **Geological Setting**

### **1.) Regional Geology**

Geologically, the Pat property is located in a structural feature known as the Quesnel Terrane, a 30 kilometre wide, northwest-trending, Early Mesozoic age volcanic-sedimentary belt consisting of rocks belonging to the Nicola Group in southern BC, the Takla Group in central BC and the Stuhini Group in Northern BC. The units are believed to be derived from a series of volcanic islands characterized by generally alkalic to sub-alkalic basalts and andesites, related sub-volcanic intrusive rocks and derived clastic and pyroclastic units. The Quesnel Terrane in the Horsefly area is a fault-bounded region that is flanked to the east by Precambrian to Paleozoic rocks of the Barkerville and Slide Mountain terranes and to the west by Paleozoic rocks of the Cache Creek terrane.

Coeval intrusive centres, such as occur at Mount Polley, occur along the centre of this sequence and often are associated with porphyry style copper-gold mineralization in which chalcopyrite and bornite occur both in the intrusions and in the hosting volcanic and volcanoclastic units often with only minor concentrations of associated pyrite.

### **2. Property Geology**

Outcrop on the south and west sides of Patenaude Lake is non-existent while minor exposures of mafic volcanic rock and argillaceous sediments have been noted by Cominco in the higher elevation region north of Patenaude Lake. Chip logs from a 1991 percussion drill program completed by Cominco Limited to the immediate east of the airborne magnetic anomaly suggest that units display alteration characterized by the presence of potassium feldspar, biotite and epidote. Drilling completed in 2006 established that deep exposures of sand and gravel, in excess of 100 metres thick, exist south of Patenaude Lake and extend to 56 metres in thickness on the northwest side of Patenaude Lake (hole 06-P-03) and suggest that induced polarization surveys completed by Cominco in 1990 would not have been an effective tool in these areas. Hole 06-P-03, completed in 2006 to the north of Patenaude Lake (at its western end), encountered weakly mineralized interbedded mafic tuffaceous volcanics below argillaceous sediments from 56 metres to the bottom of the hole at 108 metres. Pervasive propylitic alteration (epidote) occurred in this hole with some potassium feldspar noted at the bottom. Hole 06-P-04, drilled to the north of Patenaude Lake on the eastern end of it in 2006, encountered interbedded unmineralized mafic tuffaceous volcanics and lesser argillaceous sediments with some silicification to 111 metres. Bedrock was encountered in this hole at a depth of only 5 metres. The geology logged in holes 06-P-03 and 06-P-04 and as described by Cominco their 1991 work and by R.H. Jones (an earlier explorer in the area) is consistent.

No information, either from surface exposures or drilling, provides geological insight into the geology of the claims to the south of Patenaude Lake from the east end of the lake to the western boundary of the claims.

## **Deposit Types**

The deposit model applicable at the Pat project is of an alkalic porphyry copper-gold deposit. A number of examples exist in British Columbia including Galore Creek, Afton, Copper Mountain and Mount Polley.

## Pat Geological Terrane Map

## Pat Regional Geology Map

Mount Polley, because of its proximity to the Pat claims, is the deposit that is considered the most likely to be an analogue for a discovery on the Pat claims. The southern edge of the Mount Polley property is located approximately 25 kilometres northwest of the Pat claims. The geology and the economic parameters of the Mount Polley deposit have changed substantially in the last few years following the discovery of the Northeast Zone (now the Wright Pit) in August 2003 and a resumption of mining in 2004. Imperial Metals Corporation, the operator of Mount Polley recently summarized the geology and economic parameters of the Mount Polley deposit in the Imperial Metals Corporation March 27, 2007 Annual Information Form (AIF) published on their web page. This summary is used for much of the basis of the discussion in this section.

Since its discovery, following the release of an airborne magnetometer survey in 1968, a total of 1837 drill holes entailing 264,464 metres of drilling have been completed at Mount Polley. Ore reserves, which are the aggregate amount from several deposits (January, 2007) are 59.9 million tonnes grading 0.36% copper and 0.27 g/t gold. In addition to these reserves ore mined from the mine that commenced production late in 1997 until present (although on a care and maintenance basis from 2001 until 2004) includes approximately six years of production (these reserves have not been confirmed to be compliant with 43-101 requirements and should not be relied on – see reference section).

The Mount Polley deposit(s) are related to the Polley Lake monzodiorite pluton and to a number of polymictic magmatic hydrothermal breccias that occur in and near the boundary of the intrusive rocks within the hosting Triassic-Jurassic Nicola alkalic volcanics. Important alteration styles include potassium alteration manifested as potassium feldspar and sometimes biotite. Other alteration minerals include albite and (with the exception of the Northeast Zone) abundant magnetite. Recently a skarn style of mineralization, related to an intercalated sequence of Triassic limestone, has been discovered at the Pond Zone in the southern sector of the property. The greater significance of the hydrothermal breccias is an important recent revision in the overall understanding of the Mount Polley deposit(s) and expands the prospective geological environment of the area.

Another deposit in the Cariboo that shares geological characteristic with the Pat project is the QR Mine located approximately 80 kilometres to the northwest. At QR propylitic altered calcareous basalts (pervasive epidote), outbound from a dioritic stock, host an auriferous pyrite deposit. The QR deposit was put into production in 1994 by the Kinross Gold Corporation and produced 1.06 million tonnes of ore grading 4.1 g/t gold before the mine was placed on care and maintenance in 1998. Cross Lake Minerals Limited, the current owner of QR, is currently proceeding to resume production at this deposit (these reserves have not been confirmed to be compliant with 43-101 requirements and should not be relied on – see reference section).

## **Mineralization**

No economic mineralization is known to exist on the Pat claims. Drilling completed in 2006 by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and partner MaxTech Ventures Inc. identified polymictic volcanic tuffs, intercalated argillite/ siltstone and mafic volcanic rocks with localized anomalous copper to 942 ppm (hole 06-P-03). Alteration identified included pervasive epidote, minor potassium feldspar and silicification. Cominco, in a report dated October, 1991, mentions that “weak chlorite-biotite hornfelsing of the argillites has been noted on adjacent properties” [locations not provided].

## **Exploration**

In 2006 Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and MaxTech Ventures Inc. completed four diamond drill holes totaling 439 metres. Results for all holes excepting 06-P-03 were nondescript. The airborne magnetic anomaly and the entire area of the claims south and west of Patenaude Lake remain undrilled. A further appreciation of the depth of overburden was gained by the 2006 work. Alder Resources Ltd. has not yet completed any exploration on the Pat property.

## Geophysical Compilation Map

## Drilling

A total of thirteen holes have been drilled on the Pat Property of which nine (the PAT holes drilled by Cominco Limited in 1991 were percussion) and four (the 06 holes drilled by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and MaxTech Ventures Inc. in 2006 were diamond). The total meterage drilled is 1261 metres. Drill results are summarized as follows:

Hole #	Dip	Depth (m) to Bottom	Depth (m) to Rock	Anomalous Results and Selected Comments
PAT-1 *p	-90	91.5	23.8	Tan chips of fspar and qtz. (biotite?).
PAT-2 *p	-90	91.5	8.2	<1% pyrite, incipient biotite at bottom.
PAT-3 *p	-90	91.5	13.1	Fine grained diorite, minor pyrite.
PAT-4 *p	-90	91.5	7.6	2-3% pyrite at bottom of hole.
PAT-5 *p	-90	91.5	4.9	1-2% pyrite common.
PAT-6 *p	-90	91.5	20.1	Pyrite common some >3%, biotite.
PAT-7 *p	-90	91.5	3.6	Up to 5% pyrite.
PAT-8 *p	-90	91.5	4.9	Siltstone?, up to 3% diss py + py stringers.
PAT-9 *p	-90	91.5	8.2	Argillite and volcanoclastic, 3-4% pyrite.
06-P-01	-90	98.1	Abandoned	Sand, gravel and varved clay to bottom
06-P-02	-90	128.6	Abandoned	Sand, gravel and varved clay to bottom
06-P-03	-90	108.2	56.1	Volcanoclastic, weak copper to 942 ppm
06-P-04	-90	110.9	5.2	Tuff, epidote, silicified, minor pyrite.

- p Percussion Drill Hole Cominco Limited 1991

## Sampling Method and Approach

Very few exploration programs have been carried out on the Pat property. In the opinion of the authors, the programs run by Cominco Limited and Cariboo Rose

Resources Ltd. /MaxTech Ventures Inc, which this report largely draws upon for information, have been professionally managed and the programs conducted according to accepted industry standards.

Drill core samples during the 2006 program were obtained from drill core after the core was delivered from the drill and marked by the field geologist before splitting using a mechanical core splitter. Half of the sample was then returned to the core box for further inspection and for on site storage to enable further future review. Samples were generally taken on three metre intervals. Samples were placed in plastic sample bags with numbered tags and then closed with plastic fasteners. A typical sample would weigh between 12 and 15 kilograms. Samples were then assembled in groups of four or five in larger bags that were then shipped by commercial (generally bonded) carriers to the laboratory for analysis. All of the 2006 analysis was preformed by Acme Analytical Laboratories located in Vancouver. Samples were kept in the custody of either project or freight company personnel until delivered to the lab. Drill recovery was generally high once the bedrock interface was reached with only a few lost or un-recovered intervals. In the opinion of the authors the sample results are representative of the grades of mineralization intersected.

### **Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security**

All samples collected in the 2006 program were kept in a chain of continuous custody consisting firstly of project personnel and secondly a reputable freight company until delivered to the laboratory. The laboratory conducting the analysis completed all sample preparation without any other party having any part of the sample preparation procedure. Normal lab procedure was to crush the entire sample and then obtain a 15 gram sub sample from the larger sample and analyze using ICP/ES MS techniques. All analyses for the 2006 program were completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories, an ISO 9001:2000 certified facility. Analyses for the 1991 drill program completed by Cominco were completed by the Cominco Exploration Research Laboratory located in Vancouver. Although no external standards were employed Acme Analytical inserted laboratory standards in the 2006 drilling on a ratio of approximately one standard per nine samples

and re-ran sample pulps on a ratio of one rerun per ten determinations. The results of the re-ran pulps are very consistent and there are no obvious (or suspected) anomalies indicated in the laboratory standard results. The authors are satisfied that the sample preparation, analytical and security procedures adhered to at Pat have been professional and satisfactory.

## **Data Verification**

In the opinion of the authors, the programs run by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and Cominco Inc. which this report largely draws upon for information, have been professionally managed according to accepted industry standards including acceptable verification of results. No external standards were employed on work completed to date although the laboratory routinely submitted internal standards on a ratio of about 1:9 with occasional repeat analysis completed using the same pulverized sub sample. External standards are recommended for future programs. Analytical work for most if not all work was conducted under the supervision of a registered B.C. assayer. The authors are satisfied and verify that the quality control procedures adhered to at Pat have been professional and satisfactory and that the data described in this report can be relied upon.

## **Adjacent Properties**

There are no properties with known mineralization that are adjacent to the Pat property. Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and partner Fjordland Exploration Inc., through a separate joint venture, control a large claim position to the west and south of the Pat claims that extends as far as the Woodjam occurrences which, although not specifically adjacent to the Pat property, includes the Woodjam copper-gold occurrence.

Reference has been made to a series of known monzodioritic plutons that extend northwesterly toward Mount Polley and the QR Mine. These occurrences include the Lemon Lake Stock, the Beekeeper Property (Kwun Lake Stock) and the Redgold Property (Shiko Stock). They are typified by regional magnetic highs associated with

## Adjacent Properties Map

alkalic intrusive centres. All have been or currently are being explored for copper-gold porphyry mineralization.

## **Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing**

The authors are not aware of any metallurgical testing of materials from the Pat property.

## **Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates**

There are no mineral resources or estimates computed for the Pat Property.

## **Other Relevant Data and Information**

The authors are not aware of any other data that is relevant to this report.

## **Conclusions**

The Pat property was staked in 2004 to cover a prominent aeromagnetic anomaly that is similar in size (about three kilometres by three kilometres), shape and intensity to one which corresponds to the Mount Polley Mine. Mount Polley was originally discovered as a follow up to the release of the survey which depicts both anomalies. Unlike Mount Polley, which occupies a high point of land, the Pat property is located in the low elevation Horsefly valley without bedrock exposure. In 1990 Cominco Exploration Ltd. completed an induced polarization survey over the Pat aeromagnetic anomaly and outlined an extensive, and well expressed, induced polarization anomaly to the east and north of the magnetic anomaly (The Cominco induced polarization anomaly at Patenaude Lake covers an area of one by two kilometres and is open to the north and

south). In 1991 nine percussion drill holes (2700 feet - 822 metres) were completed by Cominco within the induced polarization anomaly. The results were reported to be disappointing excepting for the confirmation of pyrite and porphyry alteration minerals including epidote, biotite and a small amount of potassium feldspar.

In 2006 four diamond drill holes totaling 439 metres were completed some distance to the west of the Cominco drilling (700 metres to several kilometres) by Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. and partner MaxTech Ventures Inc. The first two holes bottoming at 98 and 129 metres successively, failed to penetrate a succession of sand and gravel before being terminated. Both of these holes, located 700 metres distant from each other, were drilled in a very strong regional magnetic anomaly that must now be interpreted to be even stronger with this amount of cover. The other two holes intersected polymictic volcanic breccia, argillite/siltstone and mafic volcanic tuff. Minor copper mineralization (to 942 ppm) was obtained in the third hole 06-P-03. Alteration style consisting of pervasive epidote (propylitic style), localized silicification and localized potassium feldspar were observed suggesting proximity to a porphyry sulphide system.

## COMPILATION WITH DRILL HOLES

## Recommendations

It is recommended that a new drill test be completed in the magnetic anomaly. Six holes, drilled to an on an average depth of 200 metres are recommended. The drill contractor should come equipped with sufficient of casing (at least 150 metres) or alternately the holes should be preset using a water well drill. The locations for the proposed drill holes (all a minimum of 600 metres distant from each other) are indicated on Figure 8. These sites have been chosen to allow a broad test of the target area (influenced by weak copper mineralization encountered in hole 06-P-03 and by the airborne magnetic response) and to take maximum advantage of road construction completed in 2006.

### *Budget*

1200 metres @ \$215 per metre (all in see\*1) \$258,000.

(\*1) The all in cost of the 2006 program including site preparation, geological management, drilling and analytical costs was \$101,162 and 439 metres were drilled (equating to \$230 per metre).

The recommended 2007 program will require considerably less site preparation and road construction. The (non contingent) budget to complete 1200 metres of drilling is estimated to be \$258,000 and is broken down as follows:

Geologist 35 days at \$650	\$22,750
Assistant 30 days at \$350	\$10,500
Drill contract 1200 metres at \$130 m	\$156,000
Assaying 400 samples at \$24	\$9,600
Room and board 150 man days at \$80	\$12,000
Site preparation	\$20,000
Truck rental	\$3,150
Communications	\$2,000
Report Preparation and drafting	\$8,000
Assessment filing fees	\$4,000
Contingency	\$10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$258,000</b>

(\$215 per metre all in)

### **Date**

August 14, 2007

## Patenaude Lake Aeromagnetic Anomaly

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## **CERTIFICATE & CONSENT of AUTHOR**

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**I, J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo.** do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist by:  
  
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.  
110-325 Howe Street  
Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from Carleton University in 1972 and a M.Sc. from the University of British Columbia in 1976.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 18-303.
4. I have worked as a geologist for at least 20 years since graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101 but do not fulfil the requirements of an “independent qualified person”.
6. I am responsible for preparation of the technical report titled SUMMARY REPORT on the PAT PROPERTY, CARIBOO MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK dated August 14, 2007 (“The Technical Report”) relating to the property. I have visited the property on several occasions, most recently on June 13 2007.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical report misleading.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I do hereby consent to the filing, with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the TSX Venture Exchange regulatory authorities and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to written disclosure by Alder Resources Ltd or Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. in public information documents so being filed provided I have reviewed such disclosure.

**Dated this** 14 th day of August, 2007

*Original signed by*

*J.W. (Bill) Morton*

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**J. W. (Bill) Morton, P.Ge.**

## **CERTIFICATE & CONSENT of AUTHOR**

**Colin W. P. Russell, P.Geo.**  
**Consulting Geologist**  
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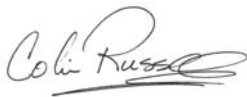
I, Colin W. P. Russell, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently a self-employed Consulting Geologist with an office at:  
  
330 Stevens Drive,  
Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada  
V2H 1L5.
2. I graduated with a degree in Science (B.Sc.) from the University of British Columbia in 1989.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 21592.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of eighteen years since my graduation from university. I am familiar with this area and I am currently managing a large project at Spanish Mountain located approximately 40 kilometres northwest of the Pat claims.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101 and I also fulfill the requirements of an “independent qualified person” having applied all the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
6. I am responsible for preparation of the technical report titled SUMMARY REPORT on the PAT PROPERTY, CARIBOO MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK dated August 14, 2007 (“The Technical Report”) relating to the property. I have visited the property on June 13 2007. My co author J.W. (Bill) Morton P.Geo. has prepared much of this report while I have edited it and confirmed its content, conclusions and recommendations.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical report misleading.
8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

9. I do hereby consent to the filing, with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the TSX Venture Exchange regulatory authorities and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to written disclosure by Alder Resources Ltd. or Cariboo Rose Resources Ltd. in public information documents so being filed provided I have reviewed such disclosure.

Dated this 14th day of August, 2007.

*Original signed by*

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Colin Russell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of a vertical line.

Colin W. P. Russell, P.Geol.